REPORT

R. U. S. GRANT, COMMANDING ARMY

ert for 1860 the volunteer force then most spitrely seplaced by the regution on this

is the acts of a law but force. Thus class expected after allow than could have been expected after act. It has, however, been sufficiently insistly the course which has been pure which, the condition of the States that were against the preventions may be regarded to the first that has a short dervense before the butk of the freepe new hoise can be sent to our growing territories, are so much needed if this receive you to the reports of Generals Hallect. Mosde, Shridan Thothas, Sickles, W. Pope and Secte, herealth, for full informational. The hast of these reports as but the received. The time has passed when they it the hands of the printer to prejure them attained to Congress on its sectional. The receiver the printer to prejure them in the printer to Congress on its sectionality. To make the printer to congress on its sectionality. To make the printer to them in

Rocky Mountains. These are most livery sense, and they hold out the y that can now partially, and will the men and herese needed in that goes, at reasonable prices. Denver riant city, and the valleys of the osuspoon's creek, Boulder, Poutaine-nad rugatoire already pres at hearti-with some assistance and protection, at themserves as against any band threates the m. Bu, from at I can

previous, and being satisfied the movement of the 3d, was a fout, I left inst place on the evening of the 3d, and reached Ogdensburg the aext day, the 4th of June. On my arrival at Ogdensburg I learned of the concentration of large forces at Majone, New York, and at St. Thinking the small force at my com-Albana, Vermout. Finding the small force at my com-Albana, Vermout.

operate against this command, to break! it up or destroy it. For this purpose I was authorized to draw from Najor General J. J. Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkanses, II,000 men, and from Major General E. R. Canby, commanding the military division of West Missesspoin, 23,000 men, touchers

also to be built entire, and when composed says to cover the expenses incurred.

But on account of these obstacles, and especially the difficulty of crossing the outer bar, which is about twenty miles from the landing, some of the transports had to return to New Orleans or the mosth of the mississippirer for water for the troops and coal for the transports.

At Brazos Santiago the wharf had been destroyed, and many of the same difficulties occurred here, and come of the transports had also to return to New Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi river for supplies of cost and water. The troops on this line were extended up the Ho Grande as far as Larede, and on this line much the largest number of troops were placed. A wharf had to be built at Brazos, and at first the troops up the Ho Grande were supplied by small steamers which we had to be built at Brazo, and as Brazos and the firance were supplied by small steamers which we had sent to that river; but the difficulties of entrance at the mouth of the Rio Grande made this line of supply very dangerous and precarious for the supply of the troops, as sometimes a transport could not cross the bar at the mouth of the river for pine or tou days. I therefore ordered the building of a railroad from Brazos to White Ranche, on the Rio Grande river, a distance of eleven subsequently and the gave security to the supply of the troops.

Ranche, on the Rio Grande river, a distance of eleven miles, and this gave security to the supply of the troops. The railroad was afterwards sold at about \$40,000 over the actual expense of construction. All these difficulties in the movement of troops were overcome, and in a short period of time.

THE REFECT OF OUR TROOPS ON THE BIO GRANDS.

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The effect of this large movement of troops on the destiny of imperialism in Mexico has not been fully appreciated by our people. It is, however, well known that while we were struckling for republican existence against organized rebellion, and when nearly all the heads of the governments of Europe (except Russia) wished, and did believe, that republicanism was not success, the Emperor of the French undertook the bold expedition to subvert the republic of Mexico. There was no territorial question to be astiled, and filstory will not excuse the attempted santification of a nation on the plea of non-payment of a million or two of debts due. There was no good excuse for this attempted violation of rights, and the history of imperialism in Mexico is only the history of the buccanneer Morgan on a more extended scale, who at one time captured and held Panama, on the istimus, until be could hold it no longer. which collected no taxe and supported its part

Major General R. O. Tyler, and of the chief commissary of subsistence, Brewet Brigadier General W. W. Burns, Appendix 2 and 3)

The health of the troops has been excellent; the sick in hospital averaging only four per cent of the mean strength of the command, and the ratio of deaths per thousand men being only 5.68. No case of yellow fover or choiera has occurred, nor have these epidemics appeared in the department; a remarkable result, attributable mainly, in my judgment, to the effective quarantine maintained, in compilance with General Order No. 15, headquarters Armies of the United States. (See report of Medical Director, Appendix 4)

Large reductions have been made in the expenditures of the Quartermaster's Department. The estimates reported for January, 1866, were \$258,794, and for August, 1866, \$54,072.

In January, 1866, in the Department of South Carolina, eleven steamers, five tugs and one selling vessel were more or less employed. On September 1 the water transportation had been reduced to one steamer and three sailing vessels were chartered.

more or loss employed. On September I the water transpertation had been reduced to one steamer and three sailing vessels, two of the sailing vessels were chartered for quarantine purposes and have been since discharged. The depots at Hilten Head, belonging to the quartermaster, subsistence and medical departments, have been broken sp and the civilian employes, more than a thousand in number, discharged. Orders recently received for the disposition of the large accumulation of ordeance and ordeance stores at that post are being executed with diligence by the ordeance officer and chief quartermaster. The depots at Raleigh and Columbia have likewise been discontinued. Charleston and Newbern are now the only sources of supply.

The comesterial operations, necessarily suspended during the warm season, will be resumed next month, and prosecuted with energy to completion during the winter,

ing the warm season, will be resumed next month, and prosecuted with energy to completion during the winter, so that all the offices of honorable interment, as contemplated by the government, will have been rendered to those of our heroic dead who fell during the war in North and South Carolina.

For more particular information as to these and other operations of the Quartermaster's department I respectfully refer to the report of Brevet Major General wholesed to the decided herowith, to whose week the contemporary of th

enclosed herewith, to whose zeal and ability I am much indebted.

The issue of rations to refugees and freedmen subsequent to January 1, 1866, were gradually diminished under the operation of orders from department head-quarters forbidding issues to persons able to earn a living. The demand for labor during the year has been sufficient to employ every one willing to work. Agents nving. The demand for labor of sufficient to employ every one will of the Freedmen's Bureau, in so tions improvidently. Over issues I have no direct constrol.

In compliance with the recensecretary of War, Boreau of ReAbandoned Landa, Washington, insues to freedmen.

I have no direct control.

In compliance with the recent instructions of the Secretary of War, Bursau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, August 22, 1866, all issues to freedmen and refugees coased on the lef of October, except to the sick in hospitals and orphans in saylums heretofore established. For the ten days ending October 10, 2,036 rations were issued to those two classes in North Carolina, and in South Carolina, 1,090 rations. The Legislature of South Carolina, during its recent autraordinary sension, made a liberal appropriation for a supply of corn to the destitute.

The most satisfactor process. priation for a sopply of corn to the destitute.

The most satisfactory progress seems to have been made during the past year in all that concerns the welfare of these States. A year ago civil authority did not exist. The duties of the executive were in the hands of provisional functionaries appointed by the President. These have been replaced by governors elected by the people. The courts were all closed, and the administration of justice depended altogether on military tribunals. Now the courts are all open, and the jurisdiction of military tribunals, except on the see islands, is confined to persons in the military service, in cases arising under the articles of war. The administration of municipalities, towns and counties devoived upon military officers. The police of Charleston, Columbia, Raleigh and Wilmington was exclusively military. The taxes imposed, the streets that were lighted, the licenses granted, and all the regulations of commerce

practical district organization of the control of t territorially, several corisoned by one or two or detachments and patrols quired, post commander ment headquarters.